

DICHAEA TRICHOCARPA AND
DICHAEA SQUARROSA

BY

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FOR MANY YEARS *Dichaea trichocarpa* has been the name applied to a common species of Mexican *Dichaea* which, in 1840, Lindley had described as *Dichaea squarrosa*. Fr. Kränzlin, in his monograph of the genus, in 1923, placed the two species together.

Lindley originally described *Dichaea squarrosa* from a specimen collected by Th. Hartweg at "Mountain of Tuguila" in June. The locality is not known to me, but Hartweg was in Mexico in June 1837 and June 1838. In June 1837, he was probably either in the present state of Guanajuato or in Jalisco. In June 1838, he was probably in Michoacán.

A photograph of the Hartweg specimen (in Lindley's herbarium) is in the Ames Herbarium. Three other specimens were subsequently added to the sheet which contains the type, two from Cuba and one from Mexico. In one corner of the sheet an analytical drawing of a flower has been added. The drawing seems to represent *Dichaea trichocarpa* and was possibly made from one of the Cuban specimens.

Lindley's original description of *Dichaea squarrosa* is rather inadequate, but he does mention that the flowers are large for the genus and apparently white,—both statements being true when applied to the species of the Pacific slope in Mexico but hardly true of the small-flowered *D. trichocarpa* of the West Indies and Central America.

Dichaea trichocarpa (the small-flowered species) is not known to occur on the Pacific slope, that part of Mexico where Hartweg must have collected the type of *D.*

squarrosa. On the contrary there are numerous specimens of *D. squarrosa* from the general region whence Hartweg's specimen might have come. Consequently, on sound morphological characters, I would refer the large-flowered species found on the Pacific slope to *D. squarrosa* and would keep it separate from *D. trichocarpa*.